

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 85 3/4c; lead 7 1/2c; spelter 7 3/4c; copper 23 1/2c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Snow and colder tonight; Tuesday fair in north; snow and colder in southern portion.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 43.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

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WAR WITH RUSS TO GO ON

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18.—The Germans resumed war measures against Russia today, the Social-Demokraten states. Their first objective is the seizure of Esthonia and Livonia, it declares.

SIXTEEN KILLED IN LONDON RAID

BOMBING ATTACK FAILURE

Germans Attempt Big Raid on London—One Plane Reaches City.

SIXTEEN ARE INJURED

Bombs Are Dropped in City—One Machine Falls in Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The casualties in Sunday night's air raid were sixteen killed and thirty-seven injured, it was officially announced this afternoon.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sixteen persons were killed and four injured in the aerial attack on London on Saturday, it is announced officially.

Six German airplanes attempted to attack London on Saturday night but only one of them succeeded in reaching the capital.

The British raiders dropped one bomb in the southwestern district. One of the German airplanes fell into the sea Sunday night when London was raided again and a number of bombs dropped in the city.

Six of seven airplanes took part in the raid of Sunday night. The first flew over London, dropping bombs in various districts. All the others were turned back.

In the two air raids of Saturday and Sunday nights on London the Germans killed a total of 27 persons and injured 41. In each case only one raiding airplane was able to escape the British barrage and fall London.

The greatest harm was done by the Sunday night raiders when bombs killed 16 persons and injured 27.

The following official report was issued today:

"Last night's air raid appears to have been carried out by six or seven German airplanes of which only one succeeded in reaching London. The first raiding plane was shot down at about 11:45 p. m. and proceeded over the Thames estuary into London, crossing the capital from southeast to northwest. Bombs were dropped in various districts between 10:40 and 10:55 o'clock.

The remaining raiders which attempted to reach London from the northwest across Essex or from the east along the line of the river Thames were all turned back.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night by one of our posts in the neighborhood of Gavrelle," says today's war office report. "A few prisoners were taken by the Portuguese in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. Patrol encounters in which the enemy suffered casualties occurred in the Meuse sector."

"The enemy's artillery has shown some activity south of the Arras-Cambrai road, north of Lens."

PERSHING REPORTS AMERICAN DEATHS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the list of casualties reported among the American expeditionary forces by General Pershing to the war department today, appears the name of Edward J. O'Brien of New York, from abdominal hemorrhages.

WATSON ASSAILS BLANKET BILL

Declares Measure Giving President Wilson Such Wide Powers Unconstitutional.

UNHEARD OF ACTION

Tremendous Authority Should Not Continue Until After Conflict Has Passed.

KASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Provisions of the Overman bill giving President Wilson wide powers to reorganize the war branches of the government were denounced as "unconstitutional and autocratic" by Senator Watson today in the course of a speech in support of the senate draft of the administration's railroad bill.

"The Overman bill," declared Senator Watson, "confers upon the president unheard of powers but the most reprehensible feature of that measure, in my judgment, is the one that provides that this autocratic authority shall continue for one year after the termination of the war. Why this provision? Why seek in that measure as in the railroad bill to perpetuate power as to prosecute the war into the days when there is no war? These are war powers. They are asked for war purposes. They are not constitutional, they are not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, they are irreconcilably opposed to every theory of our government; they are un-American on any other hypothesis."

President Asks Too Much. "I am willing to confer upon the president," the Indiana senator continued, "all the powers necessary to win this war; I have voted for several measures the necessity of which I doubted because he stated that the authority he sought was essential to the prosecution of this conflict, but I am not yet convinced that in order to win this war it is necessary to confer upon the president these tremendous powers for a period of peace long after the conflict shall have passed."

Approves Railroad Control. Senator Watson approved the provision in the railroad bill limiting government control over the railroads to eighteen months after the war but opposed the administration's original proposal to leave this period indefinite.

In his opinion, Senator Watson said, the war will mark a new era in railroad management.

Adoption of the standard of compensation provided in the bill was also urged by Senator Watson. He declared it "better, under existing circumstances, to deal generously with the railroads than to have eighteen billions of properties plunged into litigation."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Quick enactment of the administration's railroad bill so as not to hamper or delay vital arrangements for equipment and other purposes was urged in a letter from Director General McAdoo to Chairman Sims of the house interstate commerce committee read to the house.

Mr. McAdoo said every day's delay imperils the success of the war.

SEABOARD STRIKE OFFICIALLY ENDS

National Organizer of Carpenters and Joiners Announces End of Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The strike by the carpenters in the Atlantic seaboard shipyards engaged on government contracts is over, John Rice, national organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said today. Several thousand men who still are idle are expected to be at work tomorrow morning.

About 3000 of the strikers returned to work this morning, Mr. Rice estimated. "The men are going back because they have every confidence that President Wilson will adjust this matter to their satisfaction," he said.

The probability that the strike is nearing its end was confirmed today by A. C. Wilkie, district officer here for the Emergency Fleet corporation. "There are indications the entire matter will be adjusted this afternoon," Mr. Wilkie said.

FORTY COLORED MEN ON TRIAL

Enlisted Members of 24th Infantry Before Court Martial at San Antonio.

THIRD REVIEW OPENS

General Barth Heads Trial—Major Sutphin to Be the Judge-Advocate.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 18.—Forty enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth infantry, colored, went to trial before a court martial here today on charges of murder and mutiny. It is the third court martial to be convened as a result of the crimes committed at Houston the night of August 23, when twenty persons were shot to death and others were injured in a riot of the Third battalion of the Twenty-fourth infantry.

At the first court martial, sixty-three defendants were tried. Thirteen were found guilty and hanged while forty-five were sentenced to imprisonment, many of them for life terms. Five were acquitted and restored to their organizations. At the second trial fifteen were tried and all convicted. Five were sentenced to be hanged and are now in the cavalry guard house at Fort Sam Houston, awaiting action by the president who is reviewing the case. The other ten were sentenced to prison. Shortly after the execution of the negroes convicted in the first court martial, an order was issued from Washington that no more prisoners should be executed until their cases had been reviewed fully by the war department.

The court which will try the negroes on trial today is headed by Brigadier-General Charles H. Barth, national army. Major Dudley V. Sutphin, judge advocate's reserve corps, will be judge-advocate at the trial.

There are four charges against each of the prisoners—mutiny, murder, assault to murder and wilfully disobeying orders.

All of the men held in stockade at Fort Bliss since the riot have been sent back to their organizations except a few held as witnesses.

WAR FINANCE BILL AMENDED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Amendment of the war finance corporation bill so as to give President Wilson instead of Secretary McAdoo power to appoint the directors of the corporation was unanimously decided upon today by the senate finance committee.

VISCOUNT ISHII IS AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii has been appointed ambassador for Japan to the United States and will soon reach Washington.

He succeeds Ambassador Sato who takes a place on the unassigned roll of diplomatic representatives in Tokyo. Viscount Ishii was head of the imperial Japanese mission which came to Washington last August to extend to President Wilson and the American government the thanks of the Japanese emperor for the entry of America into the war on the side of the entente allies.

Viscount Ishii's formal mission, however, soon expanded into one of the most important diplomatic achievements in the history of the relations between America and Japan. Although it was stated that the imperial mission came to America with no intention of discussing any of the open questions between America and Japan unless it was the desire of the state department, such was the warmth of the reception tendered to the mission by the American officials and public and so sympathetic was the attitude of the government towards the few but important issues that had for years dragged along laden with dangerous possibilities of future complication, that Viscount Ishii felt warranted in broaching some of these topics.

A gratifying measure of success attended the overtures.

COSSACK ARMY IS MOVING

Battle Begun With Trotsky Forces Southwest of Moscow.

ALEXIEFF LEADING

Warnings Sent to Rumanians That Revenge Will Be Taken.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Feb. 18.—A battle was begun yesterday between the Bolsheviks and a wing of the Cossack army of General Alexieff, former Russian commander-in-chief, which is advancing toward Kharkov (in the Ukraine, 420 miles southwest of Moscow).

The newspapers report that a group of Polish troops is advancing against the Bolsheviks on the northwestern front and that another force is making an advance in the vicinity of Minsk.

Dispatches from Kiev, in the Ukraine, say that the city is under control of the bourgeoisie rada although the Bolsheviks were holding the suburbs yesterday.

The Bolsheviks have established a staff at Odessa from which point they are conducting the Ukrainian and Rumanian campaigns. An Odessa dispatch says the Bolsheviks at Odessa had arrested Rumanian officers as well as a Rumanian committee sent to take up peace negotiations. Subsequently the committee was released and sent back with the warning that the Bolsheviks would kill one Rumanian officer for each Russian soldier killed by the Rumanians in Bessarabia.

Telegraphic communication with Petrograd was resumed yesterday after an interruption caused by the cutting of telegraph lines in Finland. Several delayed dispatches received yesterday told of disorders in Russia. Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, has decided to come to Petrograd to raise an army of 100,000 Bolsheviks which he will command personally in operations against the Cossack army of General Alexieff.

Americans on Famous Front.

As the time for more active military operations on the western front approaches, the American expeditionary force is widening its sphere of activities along the front lines. Not only do American soldiers hold a sector of the front east of St. Mihiel, but American artillery is helping French infantry in Champagne and American infantry camp units are holding the front line in one of the most famous battle fronts in the world.

It is not disclosed where this front is, but it is described as being a place where ruined villages and devastated country tell of hard fought battles in which the Germans pushed forward only to be driven back later by the French.

U. S. Soldiers Eager to Fight.

The Americans are well equipped to deal with the enemy and their officers with difficulty restrain them from attacking the Germans at every opportunity.

On the American sector, especially, the Germans have tried various ruses in an endeavor to outwit the newcomers in the battle line but in vain. Raids have had no effect. The enemy has tapped and destroyed telephone lines, has sent up false signals and has charged his wire entanglements with

CHANTIE MAN FOR NEW WAR JOB



Official Chantie Man for the American Merchant Marine is a brand new war job now being held down by Stanton H. King, of Boston.

King is to revive chantie singing among the young sailors of Uncle Sam's new cargo ships. An old salt, who first went to sea from the Barbadoes 38 years ago, and who for years sailed on deep-water Yankee ships, King knows that a good chantie is worth an extra hand. He is the best known singer of sailor songs in the country.

electricity but he has been out-maneuvered each time.

Except for a few small raids, only the artillery has been active at various points on the British, French and American fronts. British airmen have been busy dropping bombs and downing enemy machines. Seventeen German airplanes were brought down by the British Saturday and seven more disabled. The British losses were five.

SHIPPING BOARD FEELS CONFIDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Shipping board officials were confident today that President Wilson's intervention in the strike of carpenters in eastern shipyards had had its desired effect and the men would go back to work pending settlement of their grievances by the wage adjustment board.

The president took a hand in the situation last night and issued a sharp rebuke to William L. Hutchison, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who had refused to send the strikers back to work and requested a personal conference to lay the matter before the president. The president in his telegram to Hutchison declared if the union leader did not wish to give aid and comfort to the enemy he would direct the men to return to their jobs pending settlement. The president declined to see Hutchison until he had done so.

This message brought prompt action from President Hutchison and local union officials and affected districts were notified last night to ask the men under their jurisdiction to return to work today. The union leader informed the men that he wanted the wish of the president of the United States complied with immediately.

In a formal reply to President Wilson, Hutchison said while he had no power to sign an agreement for adjustment, he was using his influence to have the men returned and asked again that the president meet him "as the only way in which to solve the problem."

CASUALTIES ON FLYING FIELDS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 12.—A statement from American aviation headquarters here shows that of the thirty-one killed at the three flying fields, twenty were English and eleven Americans.

The list includes several mechanics who met death on the ground. The fliers have been here four months and considering the intensive training and advanced courses the ratio of death is not considered large.

PERSHING GOES OVER HIS LINES

General Talks With Men and Asks Innumerable Questions Regarding All Conditions.

BOYS WELL SATISFIED

All Details Carefully Watched and Changes Suggested—Maximum of Protection Ordered.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, Feb. 17.—(By the Associated Press)—General Pershing has completed a two-day's inspection of the American sector northwest of Toul. In a "tin hat" with a gas mask swung over his chest at the alert position, the American commander-in-chief walked through all the first line trenches, splashing through the mud and slipping on the ice. He dropped down into the dugouts and visited batteries busy hurling "iron rations at the enemy."

General Asks Questions.

In all places the general asked innumerable questions of the men especially with regard to food and how they liked conditions. All except one cook agreed that they were perfectly satisfied with everything. To the cook General Pershing said: "You are getting enough to eat?"

"No sir," the cook replied.

"What?" said General Pershing. "You, the cook, and do not get sufficient food. I never heard of a cook in such a condition before."

"Well, sir, I did not mean that exactly. I mean not enough variety."

General Pershing asked what he had for dinner today. The cook replied that he had roast beef, potatoes, onions, white bread, coffee and rice pudding.

"That seems like a considerable variety," remarked the general. "What else do you want?"

"Well, I would like to have some green stuff, sir."

Boys Are Well Fed.

General Pershing then turned to a long line of soldiers and asked:

"Do you men get enough to eat out here?"

"Yes sir," was the reply.

The general next appeared in regimental headquarters in a dugout in a town which has been riddled by shells, called for all trench and other orders and all papers. He sat down and read through every one of them.

In the dugouts General Pershing suggested some few changes here and there and in the trenches he also directed that some small changes be made.

Inspects German Observation Point. From a well situated point through glasses General Pershing inspected Mont Sec and the German observation post on top of it, from which the enemy has the American lines under observation for twenty miles when the visibility is good. Because of the haze the general was unable to see the spires of Metz which are visible on clear days from a certain place.

Many soldiers in line recognized the commander-in-chief as he passed them or stopped to question them, but others did not.

One young infantryman, after General Pershing and the general in command of that brigade had passed, asked:

"Who is that with the four stars on his coat?"

A comrade informed him, whereupon the inquisitive one replied:

"Is that so? Who ever saw a commander-in-chief of an army walking around in a trench asking some private whether he had enough to eat or his feet were dry? It is not being done."

It took a lieutenant to convince the doubtful soldier that it was General Pershing he had seen.

Throughout the inspection tour General Pershing limped a little, his ankle having been injured slightly a few days ago.

Similar Inspection Trips Will Be Made

from time to time by General Pershing as the general is determined that the American soldiers at all times shall have the maximum of protection under the best conditions possible.

Germans Attack Champagne.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Germans last night made an attack on the Champagne front, today's war office statement reports. They gained a footing in the French positions but after a spirited engagement were driven out.

BLOODY FIGHT AT KIEV

Bolsheviks Capture Ukraine City and a Polish Town.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

Four Thousand Dead, 7000 Wounded at Kiev, Many at Odessa.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Feb. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—Kiev, one of the principal cities of the Ukraine, was captured by the Bolsheviks on Friday after sanguinary fighting. The streets were filled with dead or wounded. While the fighting was at its height on Thursday the city was bombarded by Bolshevik aviators.

Polish troops have defeated the Bolsheviks at Bobruisk, 85 miles southeast of Minsk. Other Poles are advancing toward Smolensk. Rumanians control the Akkerman district of Bessarabia and are threatening Odessa.

The casualties at Kiev are estimated at 4000 killed and 7000 wounded.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Feb. 8.—In a battle at Odessa on Monday between the Bolsheviks and the Moderates, hundreds were killed. The city was bombarded by our ships.

Communication with Petrograd has been restored and delayed reports tell of serious rioting there and of indications that the Bolshevik power is waning. An ultimatum again has been sent to Rumania. This time the Rumanians are asked to evacuate Bessarabia and to permit Russian troops to pass through Rumanian territory and Bessarabia. Kiev, which until a few days ago was the capital of Ukraine, is the center of much fighting and it is reported Germany intends sending troops there immediately to help the Kiev rada against the Bolsheviks.

THREE SHOT IN RAIDING I. W. W.

Chief Shot in Arm, Deputy in Abdomen and Miner Fatally Injured.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 18.—Eaton Emory, city marshal, was wounded and two other men were shot and dangerously wounded last night when a party of "Loyalists" attempted to enter the home of Clifford Donaldson, a miner where L. C. Irwin, a labor agitator suspected of I. W. W. activity, was supposed to be hiding.

When the crowd started to the home of Irwin, Emory, the city marshal, went with them urging the crowd to preserve order.

Irwin was not at home and the crowd went to Donaldson's home in search of him. As the crowd appeared about to force the door, Donaldson fired. A bullet struck the city marshal in the arm; add another bullet struck Ernest Fath in the abdomen. He is seriously wounded. Some one in the crowd then fired hitting Donaldson. He is expected to die.

The crowd then went to the office of Irwin and dragged out the furnishings and burned them.

Free Lecture

On Christian Science

BY GEORGE SHAW COOK, C. S. B., CHURCH EDIFICE, CORNER MONROE AVENUE AND 24TH STREET, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1918, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.